become victims of organised mismanagement, malpractices and cheating by the respective office-bearers of the various housing societies, operating in Delhi; and

(d) the specific provisions under which Government agencies, Lok Adalats or Consumers Protection Act can help the aggreived members/consumers, in apprehending the culprits mentioned in part (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, Rules framed thereunder and the Bye-laws of the Societies provide for safeguards against mis-management/mal-functioning in Housing Societies.

Under Section 32 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 the erring Management Committee of the society can be superseded. Under Section 54 and 55, there is a provision for inspection and enquiry and under Section 59 enquiry can be initiated to restore the property to the society. Further under Section 60 of the Act, the members can make reference to the Registrar for settlement of dispute which can be taken up for arbitration under Section 61. Provisions for audit, inspection and enquiry etc. are also contained in Rules 84 to 87 of Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973.

Reservation of Teaching Posts for Women in Central Universities

4374. SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women teachers in Central Universities;

(b) whether there is any proposal for reservation of teaching posts for women; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by Universities, the percentage of women teachers in Central Universities is as follows:

(i) University of Delhi	16.5%
(ii) Jamia Millia Islamia	17.7%
(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru University	22.48%
(iv) Indira Gandhi National Open University	40%

Information in respect of other Central Universities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. According to existing instructions of Government, reservation of posts is only for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped persons.

Role of Forest Corporations in Ameliorating the Conditions of Adivasis

4375. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where state forest corporations have been set up for the improvement upliftment of the conditions of the adivasis;

(b) the functions of such forest corporations;

(c) the other details in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by such forest corporation for the ameliorating the conditions of Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) State Forest Corporations have been set up in the following States and Union Territories:

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Initially, these corporations were set up with the sole objective of eliminating age old practice of forest working by contractors and taking up large scale Plantations. The underlying objective was to provide massive employment and a fair wage to local forest workers especially Tribals and other weaker sections. Subsequently, 7 Forest Development Corporations in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Gujarat started tree planting activities. The others are engaged in harvesting and logging operations as well as collection and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). In some States important MFPs have been nationalised and FDCs have been appointed as the sole agents for collection and marketing of such nationalised produce.

(d) The State Forest Corporations have been providing employment to adivasis and other rural workers during lean season at their door steps. The rates have been improving significantly with the rise in the price index. Forest Development Corporations have also been creating some amenities and development avenues for tribals and village communities in the area of their operations.

[*Translation*]

Endangered Species

4376. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the species of animals and birds in India which are on the verge of extinction;

(b) the names of the extinct species of animals and birds; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to save the endangered species of animals and birds from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A list of endangered species of mammals, birds and reptiles as contained in the 1988 Red List of Threatened Animals of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is given in Statement below.

(b) The cheetah, the Lesser Indian Rhinoceros and the Pink-headed duck are considered to have become extinct in India during the current century.

(c) Steps taken by Government for preservation and multiplication of the endangered species include:—

(i) Hunting of endangered species, and trade in articles made out of such species has been banned under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof has been banned under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(iii) Central Assistance is provided to State/UT. Governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.

(iv) A net work of 411 wildlife sanctuaries and 70 national parks covering 4.2% of the geographical area of the country has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna.